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The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

CONVENTION DEBATES.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

[CONCLUDED.]

Saturday, Nov. 15.—The Convention took up the report of the committee of the whole.

After reading the second section,

Mr. *Brevard* moved to strike out the word *that* at its commencement, as unnecessary and improper.

Mr. *Yancey* said, this word was found in the old Constitution, and was therefore retained, on the ground that he had before stated, that no alteration was recommended but such as the committee believed absolutely necessary. He hoped the word would be permitted to remain.

Mr. *Brevard* observed, that every step which the Convention took, convinced him that they first ought to have gone into a committee of the whole, and fixed on certain principles of action, instead of referring as they had done, the subject to a committee of seven. We referred to that committee, said he, the discharge of a business undefined in its nature, instead of instructing them to report on particular subjects, the consequence has been an unsatisfactory report, which members had been restrained from amending out of respect for that committee: but as this is the last day of the session, he hoped that gentlemen would bring forward such amendments as appeared to them necessary. The chairman of the committee is unwilling to admit any departure from the words of the old Constitution, except on principle. But as the word *that* is unnecessary, and is omitted in the 1st article, he hoped it would be dispensed with in the 2d and following sections.

Mr. *Yancey* regretted that he was again called upon to justify the report of the committee of which he had been a member. He knew not how satisfactory that report had been; but he knew that the gentlemen who composed it had paid great attention to the subject, and had executed the business committed to them to the best of their ability, though it had neither been a very pleasant, nor a very easy duty. Gentlemen were certainly at liberty to propose whatever amendments to it they thought proper, but he hoped that all such as were proposed, would be of some importance, and not mere verbal criticisms.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. *Mangum* again moved to substitute the word *members* for that of Representatives in the 2d line of the 3d section, which was agreed to.

The remaining amendments were concurred in without debate.

Mr. *Cameron* renewed his motion to give the towns of Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville representatives.

Mr. *Fisher* said he had somewhat changed his opinion on this subject. Several of the towns contained nearly a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to a representative, and as their interests were somewhat distinct from the inhabitants of the country, he was willing to allow them a representative, deducting on that account a member from the county in which such town is situated.

Mr. *Hearne* observed, that leaving policy out of the question, he thought justice and equity required that these towns contain men of talents at least equal to any other in the State, and they ought to have their due weight in the Legislature. He had lived both in town and country, and he knew there were prejudices existing between the inhabitants of town and country, which the measure proposed would have a tendency to remove.

Mr. *Yancey* thought, in the form the proposition was now made, it ought to pass. Newbern and Fayetteville, he believed, had now nearly 4000 inhabitants, which was the number required for a representative, and it was probable that Wilmington might have that number before the next census was taken. On taking a representative from the counties of Craven, New Hanover and Cumberland, he hoped the motion would be agreed to.

Mr. *Williamson* said he came to this place determined to put down borough members; but when this proposition was first made, he thought it reasonable, and voted for it, and he hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. *Phifer* expressed himself to the same effect.

The amendment for inserting the words "and towns," in the former part of the section was agreed to.

Mr. *Cameron* then moved to add, "and the towns of Wilmington, Newbern and Fayetteville, each one representative."

Mr. *Fisher* moved to add the city of Raleigh to the proposed amendment. Its population, he said, is nearly equal to the largest of the other towns, and it is, besides, the seat of government, and the darling of the State. It will not fail to send to the Legislature an enlightened member, who would not only do credit to the city, but to the State.

Mr. *Yancey* observed that he had just met with a census of the population of the different towns, by which he found that Raleigh had more inhabitants than Wilmington, and but little less than the other two towns. He had little doubt that Raleigh would have a sufficient number of inhabitants before the next census was taken to entitle her to a representative. He hoped, therefore, the motion of the gentleman from Rowan, to add Raleigh to the towns proposed by the gentleman from Cumberland, would be agreed to.

Mr. *Sanders* was in favor of both propositions. Raleigh was the seat of Government, here were all public buildings, and here all our public officers resided. A representative in the city would be considered in the light of a centinel over these buildings, as well as every thing in which the government was interested, and would be able to give information to the Legislature in relation to these subjects.

Mr. *Mangum* said, that it was, perhaps, unnecessary to add to the remarks which had already been made on this subject. He knew that complaints had been made against borough representatives. The term applied to the British system of *rotten boroughs*, had been improperly applied to it. But whenever a town contains a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to a representative, justice and good policy require that it should have one. Indeed there was a good force in the remark of the gentleman from Cumberland, that towns had distinct interests which ought to be represented. And he trusted, that hereafter, those jealousies which heretofore axisted in this quarter towards gentlemen from the west, as being unfriendy to the city of Raleigh, would no longer exist, as he was confident there was no foundation for it.

Mr. *Cameron* accepted of the proposed amendment as part of his motion, which was carried nearly unanimously.

Mr. C. then introduced a new section (the 42d) regulating town elections, which was agreed to.

The next section providing for the election of Senators was agreed to, as already mentioned, after some rather irregular debate.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole being gone through,

Mr. *Harrington* renewed his motion to strike out the 26th and 27th sections, which have relation to Preachers of the Gospel and religious opinion. And lest he should be misunderstood when he made his former motion, he now disclaims all particular partiality for clergymen, and any hostility to religion generally, or any other particular sects of religion; but believing that these sections contain unnecessary restrictions, and militate against the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, he had determined to make another attempt to expunge them from our Constitution. He was unwilling to consume unnecessarily the time of the Convention, but feeling more interest in this matter than on most others, he hoped he should be allowed an opportunity of recording his vote against these sections. He therefore moved that the question be taken by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. *Yancey* hoped that his friend from Anson would consider what he said on this subject, which no doubt would go out to the public as an sufficient protest against retaining these sections.

Some other remarks were made, proposing that the gentleman might enter his protest on the journal.

Mr. *Harrington* said, he believed there were more gentlemen in the Convention who agreed with him in opinion on this subject than were willing to declare it publicly, he would not enforce his call, but withdrew it.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. *T. G. Polk* proposed to add a new section to the Constitution (the 49th and last) providing a way in which future amendments to the Constitution might be made. The proviso at the close of it was added by amendment.

Mr. *Yancey* hoped this amendment would be adopted. Some provision ought to be made for future amendments, which should not be made too easy, as it is not to be presumed that any future amendment would be desired, except it were manifestly necessary.

Mr. *Mangum* said, he was unfortunate in being under the necessity of differing in opinion with gentlemen. He was opposed to this amendment, and would give his reasons why he was so. He was opposed to it because he required two thirds of each house of the General Assembly to pass a bill on this subject. Though he knew that a similar provision to this is to be found in the Constitution of the United States, and in several of the Constitutions of our sister States. But he took it to be a fundamental rule in Republican Governments that a majority ought to rule, and he did not think this Convention had a right to prescribe a rule that shall require two-thirds of the Legislature to pass a bill on any subject. A majority of the people have an inalienable right to revise and altar their Constitution whenever they please; and having this right, he should dislike to do any thing which should seem to surrender or abridge that right.

Mr. *Polk* had no idea of attempting to deprive a majority of the people of their right to act in their sovereign capacity at any time, on this or any other subject. He wished only to provide a mode by which the Legislature might amend the Constitution in future, and to guard against untimely attempts to amend it; but his health would not allow him to enter into an argument on the subject.

[Mr. *Phifer* was opposed to the amendment. There is a distinction between a Constitution formed by the people, and altered and amended by the Legislature: I hope this house will always keep it in view, and that they will never forget it; when you leave it discretionary with the Legislature to alter and amend this Constitution, you break down the only barrier which separates the Constitution from the Legislature, and unbolt every door which leads to fraud and corruption. Can any man in this house prophetically say, that the Legislature will never become corrupted? If he can, you have nothing to fear. But, as long as vice shall cling to the human family, you have the strongest reason to guard against the rights of the people. Sir, I contend that this is a correct way to destroy the libeties of a free people. Are gentlemen willing to throw away the sovereignty of the people, into the hands of the Legislature? The other day we were called upon to give up an important check, and now we are called upon to throw away another. This amendment is in opposition to the sentiments entertained by Hamilton and Madison. Sir, the British government afford us an example on this subject: they had what is called their triennial Parliament; they declared that parliament was supreme and uncontrolable, and thereby altered some of the fundamental principles of government; they altered from a triennial to a septennial parliament, extending their term of service four years beyond what they were entitled to. Sir, if it be left discretionary with the Legislature to alter and amend this Constitution, the bands of this Constitution will be no more than flax before the fire, or chaff before the whirlwind!*]

Mr. *Yancey* perfectly agreed with the gentleman from Orange, that a majority of the people have a right to alter the Constitution whenever they please; nor could he perceive that this amendment proposed a surrender of this right. It amply points out the mode in which the Legislature may bring about an amendment of the Constitution. What is the mode? It requires that a bill for the purpose specifying the alterations proposed, shall be read three times in each House on three several days, and be passed by two-thirds of each, and then published for three months. It is then to become the test at the next election, and if two thirds of the next Legislature confirm what had been passed by the preceding Legislature, the proposed amendment shall become a part of the Constitution. This provision will render unnecessary future Conventions for the purpose of amending the Constitution, and thereby prevent excitements amongst the people. Indeed nothing would have induced him now, to have touched the Constitution in the only way in which it could be done, but the present great inequality in our representation.

The amendment was carried by a small majority.

On motion of Mr. *Mangum*, the proviso at the end of the section, was added.

The question on adopting the Constitution as amended, was put and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. *Sanders* called up the report which he had made some days ago on the most advisable plan of submitting the Constitution to the people, which was read as follows, and amended:

The committee appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the most advisable plan of submitting the amendments proposed to be engrafted on the Constitution, to the people of the State,

REPORT, That they have attentively considered the subject referred to their consideration, in which they have discovered no plan for effecting the object of Convention that would be entirely free from difficulties. The Committee, however, have thought it best and as most likely to meet the public approbation, to submit the amendments proposed to be made to the Constitution directly to the people, and to recommend the election of Delegates for its ratification and adoption. The people will thus be enabled to consider and pass upon its provisions; and from electing delegates in conformity with the Constitution as amended, they will discover its practicable operation so far as respects the most numerous branch of the Legislature. For this purpose they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the people of the several Counties in the State, at their next annual election to elect Delegates to meet in Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the second Monday of November next, for the purpose of ratifying and adopting the amendments which have been proposed to the Constitution of the State.

2. *Resolved*, That the said Delegates when assembled in Convention, shall be limited to the amendments now proposed, but shall be authorized to adopt such further provisions as to them may seem necessary for carrying the said Constitution as amended into effect.

3. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several County Courts in the State to appoint fit and proper persons as Judges of election of Delegates, and that such persons as are qualified under the Constitution as proposed to be amended, to vote for the most numerous branch of the Legislature be qualified to vote for such Delegates, and that the election of Delegates be certified by the returning officer of the county.

4. *Resolved*, That each County in the State shall be entitled to elect the same number of Delegates to the Convention as they would be entitled to members in the House of Representatives under the proposed Constitution as amended.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed to present the amendments proposed to the people, with the views and explanations which have induced this Convention to propose the same.

After reading the Report, Mr. Sanders observed, that it was expected that the committee who made this Report would also have prepared the proposed Address; but such had been the attention which it was nesessary for them to pay to the business before the Convention, that it was not in their power to do it. He thought it best that a committee should be appointed for the purpose, who could prepare the address at their leisure.

Mr. *Love* from the committee appointed to provide a fund for defraying the expences attending the Convention, made a report, which was concurred with.

Mr. *Brittain* from the committe on Elections, reported that they had examined the several certificates handed to them, and although some of them were not altogether regular, they deemed them all sufficient.

The business of the Convention being finished, and the President having left the chair,

On motion of Mr. Yancey, it was unaniously resolved, that the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby presented to the Hon. MONTFORD STOKES, for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

* The above remarks of Mr. Phifer, which we have put in brackets, were communicated to us, with a request to publish them in *lieu* of the few words *attributed* to that gentleman by the Raleigh Register.—*Editor Carolinian.*

WONDERFUL DISPENSATION.

The Louisiana Advertiser of Nov. 22, says—"We have been informed through several sources, and have reason to rely, to a certain extent, upon the correctness of the information, that about the 21st of October, a sudden change of the weather was experienced at Tampico and the vicinity, the mercury of the thermometer falling 40 degrees in 8 hours—the consequence of which was, that *three hundred persons died in one night* in that city, and the adjacent country. One of our United States' vessels was in port at the time, and our informant adds that she lost at the same time 18 persons, including several officers."

Powder-mill blown up.—On the 26th of November, the Powder-mill in Lee, Massachusetts, belonging to Messrs. Laflin, Loomis & Co. was blown up and two of the workmen killed. The names of the deceased were Morey Brown and Walker Quigley. *Balt. Patriot.*

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Dec. 15.—Mr. Parrott offered the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing an additional number of sloops of war to be built and equipped for the service of the United States.

Dec. 17.—The following committee was appointed upon the several amendments proposed to the Constitution: Messrs. Benton, Hayne, Holmes of Me. Dickerson and Kelly.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Eaton, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee inquire if any, and what amendments may be necessary to an act, entitled, "An act, relative to the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of the vacancies in the offices of both President and Vice-President," passed the 1st of March, 1790.

Dec. 18.—The bill "appropriating a certain sum of money for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins," was taken up in committee of the whole, and the bill was passed unanimously.

Mr. King of N. Y. and Mr. Macon, were annexed to the committee on the amendments of the Constitution, in pursuance of the motion of Mr. Dickerson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 15.—Mr. Rankin, from the committee on Public Lands, reported "a bill to authorize the State of Indiana to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the navigation of the rivers Wabash and the Miami of Lake Erie;" which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of associating with the Military Academy at West Point, a school of instruction for the Midshipmen of the Navy of the United States.

Mr. Allen, of Tennessee, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House, a list of the Post Offices designated Distributing Offices, in the several States and Territories; also, the duties required to be performed by deputy Postmasters at such offices, with the regulations adopted for securing a direct conveyance for the letters, &c. destined for offices on intermediate post-routes.

Dec. 17.—The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Allen, of Mass. was taken up and adopted;

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House a statement of the number of miles of Post Roads existing by law in each State or Territory for each of the three years next preceding the 1st day of April last; the number of miles of said road whereon the mail was actually carried in each of those years, together with the yearly compensation of Postmasters, and the incidental expenses thereon: also, a statement of the amount of postage which accrued in each State and Territory, in each of these years; the yearly receipts therefrom; the yearly balances for and against them respectively; and the balances of postage which accrued in each of said years, now due, and in arrears.

Dec. 18.—A message from the Senate communicated that they had passed the bill for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, without amendment.

THE GREEKS.

On motion of *Mr.* Williams of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House any information he may have received, and which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the present condition or future prospects of the Greeks.

Mr. Rankin this day presented a petition from the inhabitants of Penguine, on the Red River, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, inclosed in a letter from *Major* Long to the Secretary of War; in which, after stating that they had discovered themselves to be within the limits of the United States, they prayed that the laws of the United States might be extended to them.

Dec. 23, *Mr.* Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal in part an act to lessen the compensation for *Marshals*, Clerks and Attorneys, in the cases therein mentioned"—which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Mallary submitted the following resolution, which lies one day according to a rule of the House:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good) relative to the determination of sovereigns to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to propose any aid or assistance which such sovereign or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late Colonies above mentioned.

The depredations against which so much complaint exists, we are told in the N. Y. Evening Post, are almost the exclusive work of colored men. These gentlemen after entering a house in search of plunder, if surprised in the fact, ingeniously counterfeit drunkenness until they are shewn the way into the street, when they immediately recover the use of their limbs. *Savannah Georgian.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Dec. 18.—Mr. Hatch of Wayne, from the balloting committee for Councillors of State for the ensuing year, reported that Wm. Davidson, Edmund Jones, Thos. Wynns, Gideon Alston, Theophilus Lacey, William Blackledge and David Gillespie were duly elected. The bill respecting the marriage of infants who belong to any seminary of learning within this State, was read the second time and passed, yeas 41, nays 39.

Dec. 19.—Mr. Hill of Franklin, presented a bill for the relief of female debtors—which was read the first time. The bill for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands, sold under the authority of the State, was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Baker, *Resolved* that the committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the the expediency of reducing the tax imposed by the revenue laws of this State on merchants of small capital; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. M'Dowell presented a bill to amend an act to appoint commissioners to extend the Fayetteville Road from Morganton to the Tennessee line, passed in the year 1818.

Dec. 20.—The bill respecting the reservation to Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, was read the third time and passed, yeas 49, nays 10.

Dec. 22.—Mr. Cameron from the committee of Internal Improvement, reported a resolution, instructing the President of the Board for Internal Improvement to transmit to each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State, a certified copy of an act of the last General Assembly, for improving the navigation of Cape Fear River below Wilmington, accompanied by a memorial praying the Congress of the United States will pass an act authorizing the General Assembly of this State to lay and collect tolls not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the reimbursement of the expenditures authorized for the purpose mentioned in the act aforesaid.—Read and adopted. Mr. Phifer presented a bill to amend an act passed at the last session, for the better regulation of the County Court of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, so far as relates to the county of Cabarrus. Mr. Cox, a bill to alter the times of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Washington—which bills were read the first time. The following bills passed their second and third readings, viz: A bill to amend the militia laws of this State relative to the cavalry. A bill to amend an act, to appoint Commissioners to extend the Fayetteville Road from Morganton to the line of Tennessee, passed in the year 1818. A bill to authorize John Patton of Buncombe county, to convey to Thomas Kinsey and others in trust, a certain portion of the public lands. A bill declaring the punishment of persons of colour in certain cases; and a bill for the relief of Female Debtors.

Dec. 23.—Mr. Welborn from the committee of Finance to whom the subject was referred, reported that it is expedient to reduce the tax imposed by the Revenue Law on merchants of small capital. The following bills were presented, and read the first time. Mr. Alexander, a bill to establish a Poor House in the county of Rutherford. Mr. Williams, a bill to amend the Inspection Laws of this state and for other purposes. The resolution in favor of William Drew, was rejected on its second reading.

Dec. 24.—On motion of Mr. Martin, the rejected resolution in favor of Wm Drew was reconsidered and amended, and passed its second and third readings, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence. On motion of Mr. Love, a message was sent to the other House, proposing to ballot immediately for a Colonel of Cavalry of the 15th brigade, and nominating for that appointment William M'Gimpsey. The bill concerning usury passed the third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 18.—Mr. Clement presented a bill to amend and extend an act directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution. Mr. Roan, a bill concerning the road from Fayetteville to Morganton. Which bills passed their first reading. Mr. Beall presented a bill to repeal an act concerning the marriage of infant females passed in 1820—Read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Dargan indefinitely postponed, yeas 102, nays 13.

Dec. 19.—The bill to establish Courts of Equity separate from the Courts of Law, within this State, was read the second time. Mr. Alston moved for the indefinite postponement; which was carried, yeas 62, nays 53.

Dec. 20.—The following bills were presented, and read the first time. Mr. Fisher, a bill authorizing the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rowan county to levy a tax and appoint Commissioners to build a bridge across the South Yadkin River. Mr. Beall, a bill to amend an act passed in 1821, to amend an act passed in 1810, to amend an act passed in 1809, to amend the several acts heretofore passed relative to the passage of fish up the several rivers of this State, so far as relates to the Pe Dee and Yadkin Rivers. Mr. Polk, a bill to prevent insurrections and disorders among slaves—Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Dec. 22.—Mr. Taylor from the Committee on public buildings, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of dispensing further with the services of the State Architect, made a report, recommending the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Public Treasurer in favor of the State Architect for such part of the said Architect's salary, as may be proportioned to the time he may remain in the service and employment of the State, provided the same does not exceed a longer time than three months, from the first day of January next: And that the Treasurer be allowed the same in the settlement of his accounts.

Mr. Taylor from the same Committee, made a report, recommending the adoption of a resolution appropriating a further sum of five thousand dollars for the completion of the State House. Mr. Taylor from the same Committee, made a report recommending an appropriation of 150 dollars as compensation to the architect for taking care of the public buildings. On motion, ordered, that these reports lie on the table. The bill to compel the attendance of persons summoned to attend Juries of Inquest, and the bill respecting the marriage of Infants, who belong to any seminary of learning within this state, were on their second readings indefinitely postponed. Mr. Helme who voted on Saturday last for the indefinite postponement of the bill to establish courts of Equity separate from Courts of Law, within this state, moved that the House do reconsider that vote. Agreed to. The bill then passed its second reading. The House adjourned to 4 o'clock.

4 *o'clock.*—The following bills were presented, and read the first, second and third time. Mr. Love, a bill to prevent persons from falling timber into the Tennessee river and Sugartown fork thereof, within the county of Haywood. Mr. Roane, a bill supplemental to an act passed this assembly incorporating Morganton Academy. A communication was received from the Governor, as President of the Board of Trustees of the University *ex officio*, stating that there are at present four vacancies in the Board, to be filled by the Legislature, and recommending for the appointment John S. Ravenscroft, John A. Cameron, Thomas G. Polk and Hugh D. Waddel.

Dec. 23.—The resignation of John B. Harry, Major of the 2d regiment of militia of Lincoln county, was read and accepted. Mr. Blackledge from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances made unfavorable reports on the petition of sundry citizens of Mecklenburg, respecting a road—which were concurred in. Mr. Sellers from the Military Committee on the subject, made a report recommending the passage of a bill to authorize the distribution of the Militia Laws of this State. Mr. Sellers from the same Commttiee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to repeal the 9th section of an act passed in 1813, to amend the Militia Laws of this State, and for other purposes. A message was received from the Senate disagreeing to the proposition of this house to ballot this morning for Trustees, but fixing to-morrow for a balloting, and adding to the nomination the names of John H. Bryan, James Martin and Daniel M. Forney. A communication was received from the Treasurer, shewing the number of shares which the State owns in the respective Navigation Companies and turnpike roads, and the sums which have been paid on account of said shares. On motion, it was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to have the same printed for the use of the members.

Dec. 24.—A message was sent to the Senate stating that the names of Charles A. Hill and William Hooper are added to the nomination of Trustees for the University. Mr. Graham presented a bill to provide for revising and consolidating the acts of the General Assembly, concerning administrators and Executors. Mr. Lamon from the ballotting committee for Trustees of the University, reported that three out of the four to be appointed, had a majority of votes and were duly elected, viz. Daniel M. Forney, John H. Bryan and James Martin. Mr. Stanley from the committee to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of exempting from execution a certain portion of the provisions of debtors, reported a bill further to mitigate the severity of executions. On motion of Mr. Helme,

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer of this State be requested to lay before this House a statement of the several amounts paid into the Public Treasury by the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts of Law, pursuant to the provisions of an act to promote Agriculture, &c.

The bill to establish Courts of Equity, separate from the Courts of Law within this State, was read the third time; Mr. Stedman moved for the indefinite postponment of the bill, which was agreed to, 67 to 57. Mr Hargrave presented a bill to authorize and direct the Sheriff of Davidson county to pay over the taxes collected for the public buildings to the commissioners of public buildings for said county. Read the first, second and third times.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to the 9th of November have been received at New-York, by the ship London. As far as we have seen their contents in the Evening Post, there seems to be nothing of importance, unless we may consider the speculations of the English editors in relation to the designs of the *Holy Alliance* against the independent governments in the South. It is affirmed that Great-Britain will not admit the discussion of the question of independence in the Congress. The policy which, it is said, the Ministry will pursue, is precisely as recommended by our President in his Message. They will not interfere between *Spain* and her colonies; but will suffer no *third* power to come to her assistance.

The king of Spain and his friend the Duke d'Augouleme have quarreled, and parted, as the Madrid paper states, to meet no more; in consequence of which the Duke was rapidly withdrawing his troops from the Peninsula, and the supplies of French money to the Spanish treasury had entirely ceased.

The patriot *Riego* was *executed* on the 7th of November; and if a single spark of liberty remains unextinguished in Spain, this atrocious *murder*—for it deserves no other name—must kindle up a commotion that will ere long overwhelm the relentless tyrant. We have no doubt that *Mina*, notwithstanding the terms of his capitulation, and his "*adhesion*" to the royal cause, will share the same fate.

National Journal.

Gibraltar papers to the 14th of November containing Madrid advices to the 7th, were received by a mercantile house in New-York on Friday last. The only intelligence of importance, by this conveyance, is an account of the execution of Riego, which event our previous advices had led us to expect would soon take place. On the 5th, the second Hall of the Alcades de la Real Casa y Corte pronounced the following sentence: "D. Rafael del Riego is condemned to the ordinary punishment of hanging; he shall be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution—his property shall be confiscated, and he shall pay the costs of suit." The sentence having been pronounced, the prisoner was then placed in seclusion. On the following day, (Nov. 6,) at noon, the sentence was carried into effect. [*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The following are the concluding resolutions against a *caucus*, which have passed the Senate of Maryland:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That they disapprove of, and will discountenance any Congressional Caucus nomination at this time of the President and Vice President of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives of this state in Congress be requested to use their influence to prevent the same.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and resolution be forthwith transmitted by his Excellency the Governor, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

YOUTHFUL PATRIOTISM.

At a Meeting of the students of Yale College, held in the College Chapel, Dec. 3, 1823, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the cause of the Greeks, as the cause of civlization, of freedom, and of christianity—that, in their struggle, we see all the principles that we love, in array against all that as freemen and scholars we abhor.

Resolved, That we consider the conduct of those individuals and associations who have generously and nobly contributed heir assistance to this cause, as highly commendable and worthy of our imitation.

Resolved, therefore, That we will promptly come forwards and pay a tribute to virtue, and an offering to freedom, by contributing pecuniary aid to be forwarded by the New-York Committee, provided our contributions amount to $250.*

* The sum of $500 has been collected under these resolutions, instead of $250, as proposed.

LEGISLATIVE DIGNITY.

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal says—A debate took place in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as to what part should be allotted to the *Ladies.* One gentleman proposed the *lobby;* another, that the *members* should vacate *their seats* in favor of the *fair sex:* but Mr. *Ritner* "capped the climax," by proposing that every member should *accommodate* a LADY on his KNEE! Well might we exclaim, "*O tempora! oh mores!*"

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1824.

Amendments to the Constitution.

We proposed, in our last, to give place in this paper to two resolutions which were introduced into the Senate, one by Mr. Benton, of Missouri, the other by Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; but as several other resolutions had, at previous sessions, been offered with the same design, and a special committee having lately been appointed, to whom all these propositions have been referred, we think it will be all-sufficient to publish the report of this committee, with the amendments *they* have proposed,—which shall be done in our next.

A man by the name of *Dunn*, hung himself in the jail of Whitesborough, N. York, on the 15th ult. He had been committed to prison for a trifling debt of about three dollars; his poor wife, who went into the jail to see him, was the first to discover that he had committed the rash act of self-destruction. Thanks to an enlightened Legislature, the barbarous, the *murderous* law that promiscuously blends misfortune and criminality,—that makes no distinction between the poor debtor and the bloody felon, but casts them both, indiscriminately, into a loathsome prison,—is expunged from the statute-book of North-Carolina.

CAUCUS.

The bubble has burst! and the conduct of the *Radicals* is now exposed, in all its hypocrisy, to the view of the people.

On the morning of the 24th ult. notices were stuck up at the doors of both houses of the Legislature, inviting those members friendly to the pretensions of Wm. H. Crawford to the Presidency, to meet in the Senate Chamber that night. Accordingly, between 70 and 80, (or at farthest not more than 85,) attended. Col. Wellborn, of Wilkes, was put in the chair, and R. A. Jones, of Halifax, appointed Secretary. An electoral ticket, composed of men of their own kidney, was then nominated; the following are the persons named on this radical ticket:

John Paxton, of Rutherford; Mesback Franklin, of Surry; Robert Williamson, of Lincoln; James Legrand, of Montgomery; Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham; Alexander Gray, of Randolph; Benj. H. Covington, of Richmond; Thomas Ruffin of Orange; Henry Seawell, of Wake; Jno. Hall, of Warren; Geo. Outlaw, sen'r. of Bertie; Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan; Thomas W. Blackledge, of Beaufort; John Owen, of Bladen; Wm. Blackledge, sen'r. of Lenoir.

A committee of correspondence was then appointed, composed of the following persons: Messrs. Jos. Wilson, Joseph J. Daniel, Bartlett Yancey, Robert Strange, James Graham, James W. Clark and Wm. Ruffin. The *caucus* has made it the duty of this committee, to use their influence throughout the State, in endeavoring to flatter the people to swallow the bait which has been so *kindly* prepared for them; our fellow-citizens are therefore cautioned to set a *mark* upon these seven men,—they are the *agents* of the caucus; and it will be their business, from henceforth till the election in November next, to endeavor to wheedle you into a support of the caucus ticket.

Freemen of North-Carolina! Are you willing to sanction so flagrant a usurpation of your rights and privileges, as this aristocratic *minority* in your Legislature is attempting to palm upon you? Shall we tamely yield our elective franchise, and become the willing slaves, the miserable panders of a minority of only *eighty* members of our Assembly, out of *one hundred and ninety-six*,—who have taken upon themselves to meet in conclave, and attempt to *forestal* the sentiments of near 500,000 republican freemen of the State? No: the slumbering spirits of our Revolutionary fathers, from the blessed realms of eternity, will rebuke us if we do.

The majority of the members in the Legislature, we are assured from good authority, who are opposed to the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, and friendly to the rights of the people, wish not to control the public will by a *caucus;* they believe the freemen of the State are sufficiently enlightened to exercise the privilege of electing whom they please, unassisted and uncontrolled by extraneous influence.

An Electoral Ticket, it is positively certain, will now very soon be formed by the PEOPLE. We learn that those gentlemen in the several districts of the State, who are favorable to the rights of suffrage, and opposed to the system of *caucusing*, have conferred with each other, and interchanged sentiments, on the subject of the Presidency: the result has been, that the *people* in the several districts will very speedily bring forward such candidates as will, when elected, vote in accordance with the known feelings and interests of the freemen of the State. Those of our fellow-citizens, therefore, who were afraid that the radicals would so far forestal the public opinion, by imposing on us a caucus ticket, that it would be difficult to divert the *prepossessions* of many, may rest assured that candidates for Electors, *of the people's own selecting*, will, in a few days, be announced. The question will then be, whether an usurping *caucus*, of a *minority* of the Legislature, or the PEOPLE, shall rule the State? The *people*, we feel assured, love their liberties too well to yield them to an aristocratic caucus. The freemen of the State *will* triumph.

We make the following quotations from the Raleigh Star, relative to the radical *caucus* of the members of the Legislature, which corresponds with the information we have been able to gather on the subject. As the "Star" is on the spot, there can be no doubt of the correctness of its statements.

"We have not yet ascertained the precise number of those who attended the *caucus* meeting; some accounts stating the number to be about 70, and others 80 or 85. The whole number of Members of Assembly is 196.

"We consider this meeting as the fairest test of Mr. Crawford's popularity in our Legislature that has yet been given; and, if it be true, as we have every reason to believe it is, that there were not more than 70 or 80 odd who attended, there appears but little doubt of his being in the minority.

"The *Caucus Ticket* being now made out, we hope that the *People*, in their respective districts, will begin to turn their attention to the subject. The Members of the Legislature, opposed to the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, we understand, do not conceive it proper for *them* to dictate a Ticket to the *people:* they believe, inasmuch as the Constitution gives the right to the people, that they ought to be permitted to exercise it, without the interference of a Caucus. Of course there will be no other Caucus held here this session.

"Anxious, however, to learn what names are talked of for the *People's Ticket*, we have taken some pains to be informed. We learn from several of the Members, and from letters received by them, that it is now pretty well understood who will compose such a Ticket. It is probable, therefore, that, in a few weeks, we shall be enabled to give their names."

Murder.—On Wednesday evening last, *James Lowe*, jr. was committed to the jail in Salisbury, by the Sheriff of Davidson county, for an alleged murder, perpetrated on an industrious and respectable citizen of that county, by the name of Joseph Parks. We have been furnished with the particulars of this melancholy event; but as the sympathies of human nature are, perhaps, too apt be wrought up to an immoderate pitch, by those indignant feelings which naturally arise in our breasts against the accused in cases of this kind, we wish not to aggravate the distress of the prisoner's family, by prejudging his case, and drawing unfavorable inferences from ex parte facts; the laws of his country will impartially decide upon his guilt or innocence.

PROVISIONS.

It has been suggested to us as a matter worthy the serious inquiry of the citizens of Salisbury, why the necessary articles of living should be held at a higher price with us, than in any other neighboring town or village? Upon inquiry, we find it to be a fact, that *Pork* is scarcer, and sells higher, in the town of Salisbury, than in Fayetteville, or even through a great part of South-Carolina. Good pork now sells readily at $5:50, and not half the citizens of the town are yet supplied.

The following resolutions against *Caucussing*, passed the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature, with but a few dissenting voices:

We, the members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, in the name of the good people of the state, speaking, as we believe, the sentiment of a large majority of our constituents, have

Resolved, That we view a Caucus nomination by the members of Congress at the present time, as unwise, useless and improper, calculated to evade the provisions of the constiution, and to sacrifice the interest of the smaller states.

2. *Resolved,* That we hold sacred all the provisions of the constitution of the United States, until altered in the mode pointed out by that instrument; and that we view with alarm every attempt to avade and render them nugatory by any artificial combination, more especially one that may be made by a few of the large states, to defeat the beneficial provisions in favor of the smaller states.

3. *Resolved,* That if any part of the constitution be exceptionable, it ought to be changed—if doubtful, tested: That the people of this happy country do not require the interposition of any set of men to save them from themselves; that no period could be more auspicious than the present for making a fair trial of the mode of election established by the constitution. That when this mode is found to be mischievous, a remedy may be constitutionally applied; but that we cannot believe the power constitutionally residing in the House of Representatives voting by states, is less safe with them or likely to be less beneficially exercised, than it would be by an irresponsible caucus.

4. *Resolved,* That a caucus nomination by the members of Congress, under existing circumstances, instead of producing harmony, has a direct tendency to distract the country by a division into caucus and anti-caucus parties.

5. *Resolved,* That while other bodies are in a greater or less degree exposed to corruption and error, it is impossible to corrupt the great body of the people, and that if they be not interrupted in the exercise of their unalienable rights, their decision must be honest, and will probably be wise and judicious.

6. *Resolved*, That a full and free discussion of the merits of the several candidates for the Presidency, is essential to a judicious and enlightened choice; and that the excitement produce by it, is highly conducive to the health and vigor of the body politic.

7. *Resolved*, That it would be especially dangerous and improper for the members of the House of Representatives previously to pledge themselves to support [illegible] one of the candidates for the Presiden[illegible], between whom the constitution provi[illegible] *that they shall in the last resort decide*.

8. *Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress would *misrepresent the principles and feelings* of their constituents, if they should not oppose a caucus nomination, and that they are requested to use their best endeavors to prevent such a proceeding.

9. *Resolved*, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Ratting.—We are told that Domitian used to amuse himself with killing fleas with a bodkin, and one of the Bourbon family passed his idle hours in shooting passengers in the street from the top of his palace. Very innocent pastime truly, and royal sport compared to a disgusting species of amusement, which is daily gaining ground in the sporting circles of England. We observe it stated in a Liverpool paper, that a young gentleman, named Wedgsbury, under twelve years of age, son to the notorious dog fancier, "Old Sam Wedgsbury," has undertaken to kill 30 rats *with his teeth* in eight minutes, and his papa and friends are ready to back this child of promise against any 24 lb. dog in the kingdom—an interesting, refined, and rational exhibition.

National Journal.

We are assured, (says the Democratic Press,) by a most respectable friend, recently arrived from Colombia, that he has seen in the Republic, on the coast, several lovely women and children, of the best families, whose arms have been chopped off, their noses slit, and their ears cut off, by order of those monsters in human shape, *Morillo and Morales*.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 22.—*Cottons*. The recent sales of Uplands have been at a decline of about half a cent in the pound, on the prices of the preceding week.

MARRIED,

On the 23d December last, by the Rev. Jacob Miller, of Davidson county, Mr. John Rothruck, of Stokes county, to Miss Mary Miller, daughter of the said Rev. J. Miller, of Davidson county.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

On the 28th December last, Elizabeth Rothruck, widow of Valentine Rothruck, of Stokes county, aged 66 years.

OBITUARY.

[We have heretofore noticed the decease of Mrs. Fulton, who died in this town on the 9th ult.; but we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of adding the following just tribute to her memory, communicated by a friend, before he had seen our publication:]

"The sudden and lamented death of this amiable woman, in the meridian of a useful life, surrounded by a numerous family of young children, and endeared to all who knew her, by the suavity of her manners, and her domestic virtues, adds another to the many affecting dispensations of Providence which, in such quick succession, and such variety of character and circumstances, have passed before our eyes. The last two years, without any appearance of diseases, dangerous or epidemic, has furnished many affecting and impressive evidences, that "in the midst of life, we are in death." In the number of deaths, sudden and unexpected, of strangers and citizens, by sickness and casualties, the season has been unparalled; and in language solemn and pathetick, it says to survivors, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

Crockery.

Bridgewood & Reeve,

LATE of the city of New-York, are now opening and receiving, by late importations from the most improved manufactories in Europe, an entire and very extensive stock of

China, Glass & Earthen-ware,

which they offer by the original invoice, or repacked, at as low prices as can be purchased at in Charleston, or any other city in the United States—country merchants and dealers in the article are respectfully invited to call and inspect for themselves, at their ware-house and rooms, No. 281 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

Dec. 29 1823. ewt90

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, twenty-five barrels of FLOUR. Inquire of the Printer.

Dec. 22, 1823. 85

Doct. J. F. Martin,

HAVING located himself at Mocksville, offers his services, in the several branches of his profession, to the citizens of the village and its vicinity. His shop is opposite Mr. A. R. Jones' store.

Dec. 22, 1823. 3t87.

POSTSCRIPT.

The General Assembly adjourned on the 1st instant, (New-Year's day.) Many of the Members have passed through town, on their way home; one of them has politely given us a list of captions of the laws passed at this session of the Legislature. By omitting some advertisements, and all of the news by Saturday's mail, we are enabled to give, in this week's paper, the captions of such of the public and private acts, and resolutions, as are of interest to our readers. 37 public, and 193 private acts and 08 resolutions, have been passed.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An act for the relief of female debtors. [No female debtors, whatever, to be imprisoned.]

Authorising the payment of money to Clerks of Courts of Record in certain cases. [Provides that defendants may pay money to the Clerks, although no execution may have been issued.]

For the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands sold under the authority of this state.—[A stay of proceedings given to those who purchesed in 1820 and 1821, until the 1st of October, 1824. The Treasurer authorised to receive from purchasers one eighth part of their instalments, and to postpone the remaining parts of such instalments for 12 months.]

Extending the time for registration of grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift.

Repealing the 44th section of the act of 1741, concerning servants and slaves.

To regulate the practice in the several Courts of Equity in this State. [Making it the duty of the Courts of Equity to direct the trial of such issues as may appear necessary, according to the rules in Chancery.]

To repeal in part, the 4th section of the act of 1806, entitled an act to revise the militia laws of this state relative to the artillery companies of light infantry, grenadiers and riflemen. [Reduces the fines incurred by artillerists to the same grade with those of grenadiers and riflemen.]

To secure the rights of landlords against tenants holding over, after the expiration of their terms. [Where a landlord gives his tenant legal notice of the expiration of his term, the tenant is prevented from pleading to his suit of ejectment.]

To regulate the practice in the several Courts of Equity in this state.

To amend the act of 1819, entitled an act relative to the apprehension of runaway slaves. [Allowing the person apprehending a runaway in the county where the owner resides, a reward of three dollars.]

Concerning the public lands in Haywood county. [This act makes it an indictable offence to cut or remove timber from, or cultivating said land.]

Amending the ct of 1808, to provide for children born after the making of their parents' will. [Where no petition has been preferred by the child, within two years after the probate of a will, the executor, executrix or administrator, before the legacy is paid, is to call upon the legatees, devisees, &c. to litigate their respective claims. In case the child shall have no guardian, the Court is to appoint a special guardian.]

Directing in what manner the laws of our sister states shall be received in evidence in this state. [This act makes it lawful for either party to produce a law of another state in evidence, which shall be drawn off by the Secretary of our State, certified by his hand and seal, with the seal of North-Carolina attached.]

To amend the act of 1777, for appointing sheriffs, and directing their duty in office, and for obliging the late sheriffs and collectors in arrears to account for and pay the same. [The several county courts to require a bond, with two or more securities, in the penal sum of 10,000 dollars, from the Sheriffs who shall hereafter be appointed.]

Respecting the reservations of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee nation. [The Governor to appoint two commissioners, who are to inquire into the titles of lands claimed by the Indians; to contract for the purchase of the same; and to report to the next General Assembly.]

Concerning the University of N. Carolina. [Prohibiting horse-racing, cockfighting, and elections for members of Congress and Assembly in the vicinity of the University.]

Amending the act of 1808, regulating descents. [This act provides that no inheritance shall descend to any person as heir of the person last seized, unless such person be in life at the death of the person last seized, or shall be born within 10 months after such death.]

Concerning the Cape Fear Navigation Company. [Authorizes the Board of Internal Improvement to subscribe 25,000 dollars on behalf of the State.]

Securing to the widows of intestates the surplus of the personal estate of their deceased husbands, where no kindred claim the same.

Amending the act of last session, to provide a revenue for the payment of the Civil List and contingent charges of government.

Explaining the second section of the act of 1806, to revise the milia laws of this State, relative to infantry.

Declaring the punishmentf persons of color in certain cases. [Peons of color, making an assault, with innt to commit a rape, shall suffer death whout benefit of clergy.]

Authorizing the issuing o Treasury Notes. [To the amount of 10,000 dollars.]

Amending and explaining te 6th section of the act of 1814, for thmore perfect organization of the miia of this State. [Provides that no frperson of color shall be enrolled, except as musicians.]

Amending the militia laws of his state relative to cavalry. [No cavalr officer to be commissioned unless certifid to the Adjutant General by the Brigadie General in whose brigade they reside that there are four companies of troops.]

To repair and improve the road leding from Huntsville, in Surry, to the Viginia line, by the way of Gap Civil.

To amend and extend the provisions of the act of last session, to promote Agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this State.

Amending the laws making provisions for widows. [The widow of any person dying intestate, to retain for her spport, in addition to the articles already llowed her by law, one bed and bed funiture, and clothing of family domestic mnufacture, all kitchen furniture, loom, breaux, wheel and cards.]

Appointing commissioners to lay off the state road from John Lyles' t Absalom Bowers' old place, and for other purposes.

Directing a geological and mineralogical survey to be made of the State.

Authorising certain limitatios of slaves by deed of writing. [Provides hat every deed or writing for a slave, whih, if contained in a last will or testamet, would be effectual, shall be a good limitation in the remainder of such slave.]

Amending the several acts o Assembly respecting weights and measures. [Only traders and dealers by professon to have their weights and measures restamped.]

Authorising the distributio of the militia laws of this State. [Adjuant General to have the militia laws comoiled, printed, and distributed among th officers of the several regiments.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

Acts restoring Michael Rymer, o' Rowan, to credit; to repeal the act of 1821, etitled an act to alter the time of holding two o the county courts of Burke; to amend the act of 1822, entitled an act supplemental to an ct passed in 1784, entitled an act to appoint commissioners and to establish the town of Morganton; for the better regulation of the town of Statesville; to incorporate the Sandy-Creek Library Society; repealing the act of 1822, entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the last session, entitled an act to allow commissions to constables in the counties of Warren, Northampton and Brunswick, so far as relates to *Ashe* county, to incorporate Morganton Academy; to amend he act to extend and improve the two roads from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line, so far as respects the appointment of commissioners; to authorize Thomas Love, of Haywood county, to remove off a certain building erected on the 400 acres of public land in the Cherokee purchase; amending the act of last session, entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present General Assembly, entitled an act for the division of Rowan county; to legitimate and alter the name of Sally Smith, of Stokes county; authorising a turnpike road to be made from Asheville, by the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line, and incorporating a company for that purpose; amending the 4th section of the act of last session, entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present General Assembly, entitled an act for the division of Rowan county; supplemental to the act of this session, incorporating Morganton Academy; directing the way in which constables shall hereafter be appointed in Mecklenburg county; to prevent persons from falling timber into the Tennessee river, or Sugar-Town Fork thereof, in Haywood county; securing to Sally Hampton, of Stokes county, such property as she may hereafter acquire; to divorce Elizabeth Wilkins, of Burke county, from her husband, Wm. Wilkins; compelling the clerks of the Superior and County Courts of the county of Surry to keep both their offices at the Court-House in Rockford; amending the first section of the act of 1818, directing a road to be laid out and opened from Leaksville, by way of Rockford, to Wilkesborough.

Acts authorizing Alex. Long to erect and keep up a gate across a road in Rowan county; altering the time of holding the County Courts of Buncombe; divorcing Daniel Noomcaser from his wife Catharine; securing to Jane Welborn, of Randolph county, and Sarah Pennix, of Surry county, the property they may hereafter acquire; amending the act of 1795, appointing commissioners to fix on a proper place in Wilkes county, and to erect thereon a Court-house, prison and stocks; incorporating the Lincoln Agricultural Society; for the regulation of the County Courts of Buncombe; amending the act of 1817, directing a road to be laid out and opened from Fayetteville to Morganton; authorizing Wm. Neal and Isaac Vard, of Rowan county, to erect gates on the road leading through their plantations; repealing the act of 1822, directing the manner of appointing patrollers in the county of Davidson; authorizing and directing the Sheriff of Davidson to pay over the taxes, collected for the public buildings, to the commissioners of public buildings for said county; establishing a Poor-house in Rutherford county; prescribing the manner in which the Sheriff of Buncombe shall pay over the tax laid for building a Court-house in said county.

An act amending the act, directing the time and place of sales of land and slaves under execution, so far as respects Rowan county; dividing the militia of Iredell county into two regiments; authorizing the County Court of Rowan county to lay a tax, and appoint commissioners to build a bridge across the South Yadkin river; authorizing certain persons to raise, by lottery, 550 dollars for building a bridge across the South Yadkin; incorporating New Providence Library Company; amending the act of last session, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, so far as relates to Cabarrus.

An act to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity in Davidson county, and to alter the time of holding the Superior and County Courts of Guilford, Rockingham, and Caswell, and the Superior Court of Stokes; amending the act of 1818, to appoint commissioners to extend the Fayetteville road from Morganton to the Tennessee line; regulating the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the 5th Judicial Circuit; appointing commissioners to view and lay out a road from Salisbury to Beatie's Ford; amending an act to appoint commissioners to view and lay off the road leading across the mountain from Wilkesboro' to Mrs. Bogle's, in Iredell county; authorizing the making and improving a road from Asheville to Rutherford.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution requiring the Public Printer to attach to the laws of 1823, returns of the sheriffs and clerks in this state; in favor of the trustees of the University; in favor of Judge Norwood; in favor of William Drew, the attorney-general; in favor of Thomas Elliot, of Mecklenburg county; to burn Treasury Notes; in favor of William Siler; in favor of Joseph Medley, sheriff of the couny of Anson; concerning the militia of this state; and appropriating money for the completion of the State-House. ($5,000.)

Governor HOLMES against CAUCUSING.

We were informed by the members of the General Assembly, on their return homeward through this town, that on Saturday, the 28th ult. there was exhibited a tolerable specimen of *radical* temper and principle, in the house of common. It will be recollected that the Legislature of Tennessee, at its last session, adopted a preambe and resolutions, disapproving of Congressional *caucuses* for nominating Presidents of the United States: a copy of these resolutions and preamble was sent to the Executive of North-Carolina, with a request they should be laid before the Legislature. Gov. Holmes, in his message communicating them, took occasion to express, in a manly and candid manner, his sentiments against the odious practice of *caucusing*.

In doing this, the Governor only performed his duty; but his message threw the partizans of Mr. Crawford into the greatest rage; they censured the Gov. in the most unqualified terms, and made a desperate effort to rally their party against *printing* the message; they rallied the whole strength of the party, to vote down the motion, but they were two weak; every friend of Crawford voted against printing, yet they *failed* by a considerable majority.

The struggle, however, did not end here: the message was sent to the Senate, and a desperate push was made at it there: on the proposition to print it, the Senators were equally divided, and the Speaker (Yancey) gave the casting vote against it. Thus ended the affair at Raleigh; but we hope the *people* will set a mark upon this affair.

Gabriel Holmes is the Governor of the free people of North-Carolina; and it is not barely his right, but it is his *duty*, to warn them of every attempt to deprive them of their privileges: he looks upon the practice of *caucusing* as such an attempt; and because he has, in conformity with his duty, said so, the partizans of Wm. H. Crawford exclaim against him in the bitterest invective.

ANDREWS and JONES'

NORTH CAROLINA

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, which during the present year has been located in *Williamsborough*, will open in OXFORD, on the first Monday in February next. The principals have been induced to a change of residence, with a view to a permanent establishment where the premises will comfortably accommodate their pupils; and they have altered the time of commencing the scholastic year, for the convenience, and at the general request, of their patrons.

The pupils are instructed in *Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Parsing, Geography, Mythology, History, Belles-lettres, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Astronomy.*

The terms of board, washing and tuition, in all the above branches, are Sixty Dollars per session, *payable in advance.* Music, vocal and instrumental, Thirty Dollars per session. Drawing and Painting, Twenty Dollars per session. Dancing is also taught by a competent master.

The first session will end early in July, the second in December, when the only vacation in the year takes place. *New scholars* pay from the time of their arrival only.

The system of education is in all the departments *radical:* by the aid of an excellent apparatus, the truths of Natural Philosophy, Chymistry and Astronomy, are experimentally illustrated, and are thus rendered objects of sense. There are six teachers constantly engaged; three excellent Piano Fortes, are employed in the musical department, and the models of Drawing and Painting, are numerous and good.

No expenditures are allowed, but such as are authorized by parents and guardians; and the principals are determined strictly to enforce the rule prohibiting finery in dress; in summer, coloured cotton dresses, and in winter, worsted stuffs, will be worn by all the young ladies.

All the pupils will board with the principals, who pay strict attention to their health, their manners and their morals. The public and private offices of devotion are regularly observed, whilst every thing sectarian is carefully avoided.

Each pupil is expected to bring a coverlid, a pair of sheets, blankets and towels, for her own use, otherwise an extra charge of $2 50 per session will be made.

☞ When payment in advance cannot be made, approved bonds will in all instances be exacted.

JOSEPH ANDREWS,
THOMAS P. JONES, } *Principals.*

Oxford, Granville Co. Dec. 1823. 4t90

A Pamphlet,

ON the subject of the Presidential Election, addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina, is for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian; price twenty cents.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Joseph Mangleburg to us, we shall sell, on Tuesday the 17th day of February next, at the court-house in Salisbury, a tract of LAND, on the waters of Crane creek, adjoining John Waller and others, containing 171 acres, be the same more or less, at a credit of six months.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE, } *Trustees.*

Dec. 24. 1823. 6t91

A MOST VALUABLE

Ferry, Lands, &c. for Sale.

OWing to the pressure of the times alone, the Subscriber offers for sale (and intends selling per first convenient offer,) that well known and valuable *Ferry* and *Plantation*, known by the name of Kirk's Ferry, formerly Tindal's situated immediately at the confluence of the Yadkin with the Uhary, where they make the Great Pee Dee, having the sole benefit of all the three landings, each side of the main river and the fork—This being one of the oldest and best known, and most productive ferries on the Pee Dee, it is thought that a further description of it is useless; except it may be merely to observe, that it possesses, or is likely to possess, and *must* in time *actually* possess one great advantage beyond what any other Ferry or place this river can boast of, and that is, its being situated at the foot of the *Great falls*, must render it the head of navigation for *centuries to come*, and consequently the *great receptacle for all produce from above*, so soon as the river is opened, which is now progressing; and having also Henderson on the one Bank, and Tindalsville on the other, with the main road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville crossing at it. With the Ferry, or separately, will be sold two tracts of land attached thereto (or adjoining:) the one containing about one hundred and ninety acres with the old mansion house and other buildings thereon, as kitchen, barns, &c. all in good repair, with two good apple orchards of young and thriving trees, &c. peach orchard of some size, and excellent meadows belonging to it: the lower tract contains about two hudred acres, to which the Ferry more immediately appertains at present; this tract has a good dwellinghouse on it, in good repair. With the above, or separately, will be sold a third tract, on the east side of the river, and nearly surrounding the Town of Henderson on that side, as the other two tracts do Tindalsville on the west. This last tract contains about one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land and lowground in tillage, with a proportion of good meadow land. The improvements (as to buildings) on this tract are small; a good barn, however, with a few small houses, are all; but most excellent water, and convenient. Good and undoubted titles executed, and payments made easy, by applying to GEORGE KIRK.

Montgomery county, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1823. 3t88p.

Groceries.

Bement and Whitney,

Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C.

WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

Sugar	Pimento
Coffee	Ginger
Teas	Copperas
Rum	Alum
Brandy	Glauber Salts
Gin	Madder
Wines, of all kinds	Powder and Shot
Pepper	Lead, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for *cash*. Tallow and Beeswax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase *Groceries*, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 24. 1823. 13t96

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as an agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed receipts to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. *Notice* is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit.

A. NESBITT,
Agent, for H. Jennings.

Nov. 25, 1823. 9t92

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the stock subscribed to this company having, from time to time, been declared due, and payment required to be made to the treasurer or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers. NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all, or any part, of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10th, instalments remain unpaid, that payment is required to be made on or before the 15th day of January, 1824, to *William Johnson* of Sneedsborough, Anson county, or to *Alexander Nesbitt*, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers on which all or any part of the above instalments remain unpaid, will on that day be sold at auction at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, N. C.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

Dec. 1, 1823. 6t88

House and Lot.

THAT valuable House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, occupied by Mr. Thomas Allison, the proprietor offers for sale; the whole establishment will be sold. It is a handsome and convenient situation for the *Mercantile* business. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession will be given at any time. But if not sold by the 1st day of February next, it will be rented for one, two, or three years, to any person applying to the proprietor.

JA. FISHER.

Dec. 26, 1823. 3t88

LIME.

OF an excellent quality, will be kept for sale constantly, at my kiln, near Rockford, Surry county. My prices are 25 cents per bushel, by the wagon load, and 30 cents per bushel by the smaller quantity.

JOS. WILLIAMS, *jun.*

Dec. 26, 1823. 86

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

THE MUSE.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO THE STEAM BOAT.

Did you ever go down to the steam boat?
By jings! I'll knock under to that!
I can't hardly tell what to make on't,
It does beat creation all flat!

Why, that great copper kettle: my patience!
I'd tell what it holds if I could,
An' it beats all our Nancy's relations,
To see how they heave in the wood!

Then them wheels all a going and a jangling,
'Tis strange how they ever can sleep—
An' long iron rods, all a spranging,
Lord sakes; what a thrashing they keep.

The great wheels, too, that paw up the water,
An' send up a hogshead, a stroke!
Then that big iron *chimbly's* a snorter!
But cat owl! how it sends out the smoke!

I swagger! 'twould puzzel a fellow
To find out the *head* or the *starn!*
Why, *one o' the rooms in the cellar*
Is as long as the side of our Barn!

EPITAPH ON A NOTED DRUNKARD.

Here's a *Martry to Rum,*
To his last home has come;
And when he to his narrow house went,
Each distiller look'd dull,
For their *butts* were all full,
And their liquors fell *Fifty per cent.*

VARIETY.

SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The following extracts from the minutes of this Ecclesiastical Assembly, during their late session in Fayetteville, are taken from a communication in the Carolina Observer:

The committee appointed to prepare a connected statement of the information received during the free conversation which was held on yesterday, on the subject of useful, beneficent, and pious institutions, and on the state of religion generally, within the bounds of this Synod, exhibited their draft of said statement; which, being read, was adopted, and is as follows, viz:

In reviewing the events of the past year, the Synod having cause, alike for gratitude and mourning; and abundant excitements to unwearied and increasing exertion in the cause of Christ. There have been no special revivals within our bounds, during the past year; yet, there have not been wanting evidences, that the Spirit still continues his influence, in many of our congregations.

In the congregation of Eno and Little-River, the Lord of the Harvest has thrust in his sickle, and gathered souls into the church; and forty have been added to the communion of the faithful.

In the congregation of Back-Creek, Third-Creek, and Unity, twenty, the gleanings of a former harvest, have been added to the church of Christ; and, of one hundred, who, in these congregations, have become members of the church during the two last years, there is not one back-slider.

In the congregation of Bethany and Concord, between twenty and thirty, and in the congregations of Lumberbridge, St. Paul's, Bethel, and Philadelphus, forty have been added to the church.

The University of this state, while it is flourishing beyond former example, can number more pious students than at any former period; and it is believed, that religious influence is considerably increasing, in that important institution.

In several congregations from which reports have been received, there have been highly respectable additions made, during the past year; and a growing interest in religion, seems to be manifested.

Benevolent societies have received an increased attention from our churches, during the past year; and many of our congregations are in a flourishing condition. Several new Bible Societies, and several societies for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, have been formed; and it is hoped, not only that the bible cause will continue to flourish within our bounds, but also, that our churches will earnestly pray for the children of Abraham, and contribute liberally of their substance, towards the furtherance of any plan for their conversion, which may present a reasonable prospect of success. This Synod are pleased to hear of the formation of societies for the relief of the poor, by furnishing them with the means of obtaining subsistence, by their own industry. The popular, and, in some instances, we fear, just objection to benevolence to the poor,—that it encourages indolence and extravagance, is thus completely silenced.

The efficiency of Sabbath Schools, in training up children in the knowledge of the doctrines of christianity, and in early impressing their minds with its importance and reality, has been extensively felt; and such schools are established in most of our churches.

Bible-Classes have been attended with good effects in the few congregations in which they have been established; and the Synod have only to lament, that they are not universally established, and zealously promoted by all our members.

It is with unmingled pleasure that we have heard, from almost every part of our state, that the spiritual interests of our black population have, during the past year received an increased attention. The plan now in operation, for transporting the free part of that population to Africa, the land of their fore-fathers, has our most cordial approbation, and our earnest prayers for its success; and it is confidently hoped, that the prosecution of this plan will carry civilization and christianity into Africa.

All that benevolence, which has for its object the evangelizing of the Indians of the South and West, we think well bestowed; we are happy to hear, that some of the churches in the western part of our state have contributed liberally to this object.

But notwithstanding all this interesting intelligence, we have also our causes of mourning and sorrow.—There are, we regret to learn, some of our churches, in which benevolent institutions have received but little attention; and also some, wherein, for other causes, the way of Zion mourns. This, however, ought not to dishearten, or discourage, but rather to stimulate us to more active exertion, and to more importunate prayer. In all the churches from which cheering accounts of revivals have been formerly received, the influences of the Spirit seem now to be less powerful; and in none of our churches have we heard of great ingatherings. Perhaps this is the commencing slumber, which is to be followed by a long sleep, or a Sardian death. May we fear the death-like coldness which may come upon us, and pray, with unceasing importunity, "Thy kingdonm come;" and may the favorable appearances which present themselves in some of our churches, eventuate in a copious shower of Divine Grace.

True extracts from the Minutes of Synod.

COLIN M'IVER, *Stated Clerk.*

THE BACHELOR'S REGISTER.

At 16 years incipient palpitations are manifested towards the young ladies. 17—Much blushing and confusion occurs when addressed by a handsome woman. 18—Confidence in conversation with the ladies is much increased. 19—Becomes angry if treated by them as a boy. 20 Betrays great conciousness of his own charms and manliness. 21—A looking glass becomes an indispensable piece of furniture in his dressing room, and in some instances finds its way into the pocket. 22—Insufferable puppyism now exhibited. 23—Thinks no woman good enough to enter marriage state with him. 24—Is caught unawares by the snares of Cupid. 25 The connection broken off from self-conceit on his part. 26—Conducts himself with airs of much superiority towards her. 27—Pays his addresses to another lady, not without hopes of mortifying the first. 28—Is mortified and frantic on being refused. 29 Rails against the fair sex in general, as heartless beings. 30—Seems morose and out of humour in all conversations on matrimony. 31—Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than previously. 32—Begins to consider personal beauty in a wife not so indispensable as formerly. 33—Still retains a high opinion of his attractions as a husband. 34—Consequently has the hope that he may still marry a chicken. 35—Falls deeply and violently in love with one of 17. 36—*Au dernier desespoir!* another refusal. 37—Indulges now in every kind of dissipation. 38—Shuns the best part of the female sex, and finds some consolation for his spleen in the society of ladies of easy diposition. 39—Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing. 40—Begins to think he is growing old, yet still feels a fresh budding of matrimonial ideas, but no spring shoots. 41—A nice, buxom young widow begins to perplex him. 42—He now addresses her with mixed sensations of love and interest. 43—Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection. 44—The widow jilts him, being full as cautious as himself. 45—Becomes every day more gloomy and averse to the fair sex. 46—Gouty and nervous symptoms now begin to assail him. 47—Fears what may become of him when he becomes old and infirm, but still persuades himself he is a young man. 48—Thinks living alone irksome. 49—Resolves to have a prudent young woman as housekeeper and companion. 50—A nervous affection about him, and frequent attacks of the gout. 51—Much pleased with his new housekeeper as a nurse. 52—Begins to feel some attached to her. 53—His pride revolts at the idea of marrying her. 54—Is in great distress how to act. 55—Completely under her influence, and very miserable 56—Many painful thoughts about parting with her, and attempts to gain her on his own terms. 57—She refuses to live any longer with him solo. 58—Gouty, nervous, and bilious to excess. 59—Feels very ill, sends for her to his bedside, and promises to espouse her. 60—Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her favour, and makes his exit in her arms.

HAIL and ICE, in the East-Indies.

Hayne informs us of the singular fact, that in the district of the Mysore, hail falls only in the hottest seasons, and then in places of the weight of half an ounce. Masses of immense size are said to have fallen from the clouds at different periods; but there is one instance upon record and it is besides confirmed by the testimony of a gentleman of the greatest respectability and high in the service of the Hon. East India Company, of a piece, that in the latter part of Tippoo Sultan's reign fell near Seringapatam, of the size of an elephant. The report given of it by Tippoo's officers was, that it had the effect of fire on the skin of those who touched it; a comparison naturally made by persons ignorant of the sensation of extreme cold—and that two days elapsed before it was entirely dissolved, during which time it exhaled such a stench, as to prevent persons approaching it.

"Music hath charms," &c.

The effect of music on the senses was oddly and wonderfully verified, during a late Court mourning. A tailor had a great number of black suits, which were to be finished in a short space of time. Among his workmen there was a fellow who was always singing *Rule Britania*, and the rest of the journeymen joined in the chorus. The master made his observations, and found that the slow times of the tune retarded the work; in consequence, he engaged a blind fidder, and placing him near the workshop, made him play the lively tune of *Nancy Dawson*. This had the proper effect—the taylor's elbows moved *obedient* to the *melody*, and the clothes were sent home within the prescribed period.

CORK TREE.

It is generally believed that cork is the bark of the cork tree; on the contrary, it is an excrescence formed by exudation on the cuticle, of outer bark of the tree. The trees are stripped the first time before they are twenty years old, and generally once in 8 or 10 years after. It would appear that this contributes to their health and vigor, for if left unstripped they begin to decay in a few years; and in 50 or 60 years, a whole plantation, that is neglected, is destroyed; but those repeatedly peeled live and thrive more than 200 years. When the cork is removed an exudation takes place, which acquires consistency by the action of the air, and thus the succeeding layer of cork is formed. The oldest cork trees afford the best cork, which after every successive peeling improves in quality.

English paper.

When queen Elizabeth observed to sir Nicholas Bacon, her high chancellor, that his house was too little for him, he replied, "no madam, but your majesty his made me too big for my house."

Republics are not ungrateful—they give to *every* citizen liberty and protection—they do not oppress ninety-nine to enrich the hundredth.

One month in the school of affliction will teach us more wisdom than the grave precepts of Aristotle in seven years.

D. PARISH & CO.

265 King Street, Corner of Wentworth-Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at *unusually low prices,*

550 *Packages DRY GOODS,*

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

WOOLLEN GOODS.

35	bales	extra and super CLOTHS,
30	do	middling do
20	do	low priced do
2	do	assorted pelisse do
3	do	5-4 Devonshire Linseys
16	do	super and middling Cassimeres
5	do	common do
3	do	super striped and ribbed do
10	cases	super and middling Sattinets
2	do	Bedford Cords
3	do	super Valencia Vestings
4	do	common Toilinet and Swansdown do
2	bales	heavy Flushings
10	do	white Plains
5	do	blue, drab and mixt do
2	do	green Baizes
6	do	assorted Flannels
10	do	London Duffil Blankets
5	do	Bristol do do
10	do	3, 3½, 4 and 4½ point do
10	do	7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
6	do	black and colored Bombazets
5	do	do do figured do
3	do	do printed do
2	do	scarlet and orange printed Rattinets
3	cases	Caroline Plaids
1	do	worsted Bengal Stripes
2	do	black Bombazeens
4	do	super Tartan Plaid Cloaks
2	do	Men's assorted Lamb's Wool Hose
4	do	do do do do half do
2	do	do do Worsted do
3	do	Women's black do do
1	do	do white do do
1	do	Merino Mantles and Shawls
1	do	4-4 and 6-4 Cassimere do
5	do	7-4 and 8-4 plain figured Cassimere do
2	do	Worsted Braces
1	do	Cassimere Points.

COTTON GOODS.

10	cases	9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
2	do	9-8 and 6-4 Jaconets
4	do	8-8 and 6-4 loom sewed Muslins
6	do	9-8 and 6-4 Book do
3	do	4-4 rich tamboured do do
3	do	4-4 Japaned do do
3	do	9-8 and 6-4 plain and figured Mull do
2	do	9-8 plain and tamboured Swiss do
5	do	common, tamboured and sewed Robes
2	do	assorted Lenoes
55	do	3-4 and 4-4 ass'd Calicoes and Chintzes, some fashionable and splendid patterns
8	do	super and common furniture do
3	do	Garment and Cambric Dimity
2	do	super Furniture do
2	do	11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quilts
2	do	4-4 Union Stripes
2	do	drab Constitution and Bangup Cords
3	do	super and common Bedticks
2	bales	Dorchester do
6	cases	Britannia and Bandanna Hdkfs.
5	do	Madras do
4	do	Pullicat and Musulipatam do
4	do	common and super blue Romal do
3	do	4-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Chintz Shawls
2	do	7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
4	do	white, spotted and checked Cravats
1	do	Women's white Cotton Hose
1	do	do super black do do ingrained
1	do	Gint's white do do
2	do	Cotton Braces, assorted
30	bales	brown and bleached Waltham Cottons
15	do	common Shirtings and Sheetings
6	cases	American Plaids and Stripes
1	do	do Checks
2	do	4-4 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4	do	3-4 and 4-4 steam loom Shirtings
3	do	4-4 Long Cloths
1	do	4-4 super plaid Ginghams, handsome [patterns
1	do	Turkey Yarn
5	do	three cord Cotton Balls
2	do	Spool Cotton

LINEN GOODS.

10	cases	7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole and [demi pieces
2	do	Long Lawns
2	do	Linen Cambrics
1	do	do do Handkerchiefs
2	do	assorted Table Diapers
1	do	3-4 bird eye do
1	bale	Russia do
5	cases	brown and black Linens
1	bale	Imitation Sheetings
4	do	Osnaburgs
1	do	super Linen Tick
1	case	white Platillas
3	do	assorted Patent Thread.

SILK GOODS.

1	case	green, pink and blue Florence
3	do	fig'd. Florences, Levantines and Satins
1	do	5-4 black Serge
1	do	do Levantine
2	do	4-4 figured Silk Handkerchiefs
8	do	black Sinchews and Sarsnets
1	do	plaid do
2	do	black Canton Levantine
6	do	do and colored Canton Crapes
2	do	do do Nankin do
1	do	Crape Dresses
1	do	rich satin embossed do
3	do	super and common black Silk Hdkfs.
2	do	do cross bar and plaid do
3	do	4-4 and 7-4 Crape Shawls
2	do	do Mantles
2	do	bird eye Handkerchiefs
4	do	super and common black Italian Crapes
1	do	Hat Crape
2	do	Men's and Women's black and white [Silk Hose
3	do	do do do do do Gloves
1	do	Habit English do do
3	do	Italian and India Sewing Silks
1	do	assorted Twists
1	do	do Silk Braid
1	do	black Silk velvet
2	do	rich figured Ribbons, assorted
2	do	ass'd. fringed and plain taffeta and satin [do.
1	do	black Galloons
1	do	do Velvet Ribbons
5	do	super and common Flag Handkfs.
1	do	do German do
2	do	black silk Florentine
1	do	do do do rich figured.

SUNDRIES.

2	cases	Men's Beaver Gloves
2	do	do Buck-skin do
2	do	do Dog-skin do
1	do	do super Woodstock do
1	do	Habit Woodstock and Beaver do
2	do	do assorted Kid do
1	do	do lined do do
2	do	super and common gilt Ccat Buttons
1	do	do Pearl do
3	do	Pins
5	do	silk and gingham Umbrellas
7	do	ladies Leghorn Hats
2	do	Tapes, assorted.

October 27, 1823. 3t88

Ebenezer Academy.

THIS institution was incorporated during the session of the General Assembly in 1822. It is now open to all who wish either to pursue a course of liberal education, or study English Grammar and Geography. All branches of education required for admission into college, will here be taught. We are happy in stating to the public, that a new and commodious Academy will be completed in a few days, affording ample room for the accommodation of students. If any should inquire for the character of the place, we can briefly, but with certainty, state, that there are few neighborhoods in which purity of morals is so general a characteristick. Long experience has proven it to be healthy in a very high degree. The Academy is in a rural situation, six miles from Statesville; so that students will be measurably freed from temptations to vice. It is convenient to church, where there is preaching statedly. Boarding can be had any where in the vicinity, at sixty-five dollars per annum. Tuition will be twenty dollars.—There will be two sessions in the year, each closing with a public examination. The first session commenced the second Monday in July, and closes the Tuesday preceding Christmas; the second will begin two weeks after the close of the first, and end two weeks previous to the beginning of the same. Due regard shall be paid to the conduct and morals of any boys who may be put under our care, and all diligence used to make complete scholars.

WM. A. HALL.

Iredell County, N. C. Nov. 1823. 187p

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

MORRIS BAKER, *vs.* Alex. Johnston, et alias: original bill in Equity. Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that Polly Baker, relict of Jeremiah Baker, deceased, James Baker, Reuben Baker, Lucy Ann Baker, Saberry Baker, Nancy Baker, and Jeremiah Baker, infants and heirs at law of the aforesaid Jeremiah Baker, deceased, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, for the aforesaid parties to appear, and answer, plead, or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte.—Witness James Hathorn, clerk of the court of Equity for the county and State aforesaid, September, 1823.

JAMES HATHORN, *C. & M. E.*

Price adv. $2. 6wt87

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823: James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, *against* Jane Triplet, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

Oct. 28, 1823. (Price adv. $4 75.) 3m90

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: Bill for alimony; Nancy Cox, by her next friend Thos. Triplett, against Braxton Cox, and Jas. Wellborn, administrator. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Braxton Cox, is a non-resident of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or said bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte

J. GWYN, jr. *C. M. E.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Mary Hooper *vs.* Joshua Hooper; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joshua Hooper, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the U. States.

LAW'N. HENDERSON.

Price adv. $4 3mt91

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Eliza Bevings, *vs.* Simeon Bevings; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Simeon Bevings, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt91p LAW'N. HENDERSON.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.